NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, dropped dead on the sidewalk at Worcester, from a stroke of apoplexy.

The Grand Jury at New Haven reported a true bill for murder in the first degree against Walter E. Malley, James Malley and Blanche Douglass, for killing Jennie E.

Gov. Cornell made the Spuyten Duyvil disaster the subject of a special message to the Legislature of New York. He pronounces the occurrence an absolutely inexcusable one, and recommends that trains be required to carry appliances for breaking into wrecked cars and extinguishing fires.

Katie Manton, a Philadelphia girl of 14 years, died in that city of delirium tremens, after indescribable suffering. She became a drunkard before her 12th year had been passed. and drank the vile liquor of the slums with all the abandon of an old toper.

At Hampton, Pa., while William Cork was dying of small-pox, his wife placed a lighted candle in his hands and knelt beside the bed in prayer. She instantly succumbed to exhaustion, the bedding was set on fire, and she and her child were overcome by smoke. The neighbors saw the situation, but only one dared to enter the house. The flesh was burned from Cork's bones, and his wife and daughter will not recover.

Deacon W. W. Ellis, of Providence, R. I., cut his hand while opening a bottle of communion wine, and has been seized with

The Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, Pa., will hereafter refuse priestly absolution to members of the secret benevolent order of Knights of Labor.

The Rev. Enoch Pond, President of Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary, and connected for sixty years with that institution of earning, has just died at the age of 91.

Tom Ballard, the famous counterfeiter, now in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., under a thirty years' sentence, offers to give the Government a secret for making bank-note paper which will preclude all counterfeiting of netes and bonds, if the Government will grant him a pardon.

West

It is stated in a dispatch from Tucson. Arizons, that Gen. Carr was placed under arrest by order of the President. The cause is not definitely ascertained, but it is currently reported on good authority that it was on account of certain facts brought out at the recent trial of the Indian scouts.

At Mankato, Minn., the opera house was swept away by fire. Insured for \$13,000, which will not nearly cover the loss.

H. B. Lockwood, of Chicago, dealer in tea and tobseco, has made an assignment to | railway contracts and transactions. cover debts of \$100,000

Meyer Bros., wholesale notion dealers of Chicago, were levied upon by their creditors. Liabilities, \$175,000; about equaled by

Fire broke out in Metropolitan and Court House blocks, at Abilene, Kan., and raged furiously for hours. The loss is placed at \$85,000, beside a large portion of the public records.

In a suit brought by the State of Illinois against the Alton road and the ferry and bridge companies of St. Louis, to break up the pooling arrangements, Judge Zane, of Springfield, decided that the contracts between the companies are contrary to public policy, and ordered an injunction against all parties.

Judge Drummond decided in the United States Circuit Court of Chicago (in the case of Rawles vs. The Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railroad, the plaintiff having been injured while alighting from a train), that a passenger has no claim for damages who attempts to alight from a car until it has actually stopped.

One man was killed, three fatally injured and four badly wounded by the explosion of a saw-mill boiler at East Liberty, Ohio.

Michael Mooney was hanged at Franklin, Idaho, for the murder of Huyckley, agent of the Union Pacific railroad.

AT Ironton, Ohio, one of the murderers of Dr. Joseph Beggs (who was killed near the Etna Iron Works two months ago) was taken from the county jail by a band of men and lynched. Another of the murderers confessed that money was the incentive of the killing.

A detective from Chicago has for some time been at work about the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Youth at Columbus, Ohio, and has finally traced to Elmer E. Gwynn and David Goodrich the crime of firing the institution in November, by which the State lost \$400,000.

Robert C. Bailey, a teacher in a public school near the town of Redbud, Monroe county, Ill., was killed by one of his pupils named Emmet McBride. The teacher undertook to chastise McBride for disobedience of the rules. The latter resisted. A struggle ensued, during which Bailey was stabbed to the heart and killed.

One man was killed and two fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast in a stone quarry at Joliet, Ill.

John L. Kaiser, a steamboat clerk of St. Louis, was rendered insane by witnessing the execution of Kotovsky and Ellis, and died in the asylum.

South.

Hon. Joseph J. Stewart, one of Maryland's most prominent citizens, is dead.

Gregory Sternoni, an Italian merchant of Petersburg, Va., was convicted of receiving stolen tobacco, and sentenced to receive twenty stripes at the public whipping-

Anderson Jones, colored, was hanged at Augusta, Ga., for the murder of John D.

A man named John Nelson, while plowing on the farm of Robert Hicks, in Boone county, Ark., plowed up an iron box containing over \$1,400 in gold coin.

A fire which originated in the candy factory of F. E. Black, at Atlanta, Ga., destroyed seven buildings, on which the loss is estimated at \$500,000.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The project of a world's fair in 1885

has been abandoned by the citizens of Boston Seven souls perished by the founderng of the British schooner Weathergange, in

The Louisville and Nashville road has purchased a controlling interest in the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, obtaining 8,000 shares from Boston holders at 11234.

Lieut. McDonald, of the Fourth United States cavalry, has been scouting with twenty Indians in Southern New Mexico. Having crossed the border into Chibushus after Apaches, he was arrested for the invasion by the Mexicans, and will be tried. The War Department at Washington has been apprised of

Peace between Bolivia and Chili has been secured by the former surrendering her coast territory and breaking away from Peru.

The centennial birthday of Daniel Webster was the occasion of the gathering of a number of his distinguished admirers at the national capital, at which it was announced that a fund had been subscribed to erect a monument to his memory. The anniversary was also celebrated by patriotic gentlemen of Boston and Chicago.

The steamships City of London and Henry Edye sailed from Europe for American ports in November, and all hope of their safety has been abandoned. Their cargoes were valued at \$200,000 each.

Lieut, McDonald, who was arrested by the Mexican authorities for crossing the border, has been released.

The National Board of Health officials at Washington maintain that the present smallpox epidemic originated from the emigrants who arrive at Castle Garden infected with the disease and carry it West in the emigrant

The National Board of Health has declared the small-pox epidemic throughout the United States.

A mercantile agency of New York reports 177 failures for the week, caused largely by the clog in sales and collections arising from the unseasonable weather.

The surgeons who attended President Garfield have presented no bills for their services, and it is understood that they intend to rely upon the generosity of Congress. But the House committee will insist upon being furnished with bills covering the service rendered, and only such claims will be allowed as could be successfully prosecuted against the estate of the deceased.

An attempt to assassinate President Salomon, of Hayti, was made by five armed men, who secreted themselves in the executive mansion. Forty arrests were made in connection with the plot.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Oneida Community in New York s likely to receive attention when the Mormon question is discussed in Congress. Both are

likely to receive a lively turning over. The National Board of Trade was in session at Washington. They urged upon Congress the passage of Reagan's Inter-State Commerce bill, the suspension of compulsory silver coinage, and the organization of a special tribunal to secure uniformity in and publicity of

A Washington telegram says the treasury investigation has practically reached an end. The majority report will not reflect upon Secretary Sherman, but will recommend that all purchases made from the contingent

fund of the treasury shall be itemized. The Adjutant General has decided that all soldiers enlisted between June 22,

1861, and Aug. 6, 1861, are entitled to a bounty. A number of citizens of Utah are in Washington endeavoring to secure a form of government for that Territory something simiar to that of the District of Columbia.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Senator Lamar was elected by both houses of the Mississippi Legislature to be his own successor as United States Senator from

In the Iowa Legislature, James F. Wilson was chosen Senator for the long term, and Judge McDill for the Kirkwood vacancy,

J. A. Emerson, a colored man, appeared before the Treasury Investigating Committee at Washington and testified that while employed in the Treasury Department, in 1880, he was granted two months' leave of absence and sent South by Secretary Sherman, with instructions to work up delegations in his interest for the Presidency; that Federal patronage was to be used for support wherever available, and was tendered to Powell Clayton in Arkansas. Emerson found the South supporting Grant, and he therefore went to the Chicago Convention as a Grant delegate, for which he was discharged on his return to Washington. In reply to a question by Senator Allison, Emerson said there must have

been 100 treasury employes in the convention. Leading stalwarts of New York avow their intention to nominate ex-Senator Conkling for Governor next fall.

It is said that Postmaster Pearson, of New York, who is a son-in-law of Postmaster General James, will shortly be removed. His interference with some of the President's friends who had been given berths in the office is reported to be at the bottom of the trouble.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Having considered the cases of the Irish suspects who are members of Parliament the British Cabinet has decided that the leaders of the Land League have no claim to exceptional treatment.

The rising in the Balkan peninsula commenced in Herzegovina and is extending to the border district. The insurgents overpowered the military posts near Newesinje and released the prisoners. Small encounters are reported near Ragusa, with several killed on each side. The Austro-Hungarian delegations will be asked to vote 4,000,000 florins for pre-

captionary measures. There are fears of a revolution in

The Anchor line steamship works, at

Glasgow, were destroyed by fire. The Italian Minister of War is con-

sidering a measure for increasing the army. Vienna dispatches report the insurrection gradually spreading in Southern Herzegovina. The movement is attributed to foreign

agitators. The Nihilists who attempted the life of Gen. Teherevine at St. Petersburg have been sentenced to twenty years in the mines of Si-

The first appeal from a reduction of

rent by the Land Commissioners at Belfast was thrown out by the Court of Appeal, and the tenant gets a material allowance.

News of a conspiracy in Nepaul against the British residents has reached London. The plot was discovered at the last moment. Eighty notables were arrested, and twenty-one military officers summarily ex-

News has been received of the de struction by fire of the Circus Kremsier at Bucharest. The flames spread so rapidly it was with utmost difficulty any person in the establishment could escape, and when the fire was under control the discovery was made that nany men and horses had been burned.

Important tidings relative to the crew of the Jeannette are given in a dispatch from Engineer Melville, at Irkutsk, to the United States Secretary of the Navy. It seems that Melville has returned to the Arctic ocean, and that his search has been rewarded by the discovery of the log-books, instruments and four records left by Lieut. De Long. He had obtained no tidings of the fate of that portion of the Jeannette's crew which left the wreck in the second cutter, in command of Lieut. Chipp. The Cossack commandant at Irkutsk, by direction of Gen. Tschirnieff, will continue the search during the winter. Melville requests orders to remain with two men and renew the search in March.

The Governor of Kilmainham jail has served notice on Parnell, O'Kelly and O'Brien that they have been remanded for ninety days. Mrs. McCormack, of the Ladies' Land League of Dublin, has been sent to prison for one

Burlington Smith, the American Vice-Consul at Bristol, England, died suddenly of eart disease.

The Irish Land Court has before it no less than 70,000 applications for fair rents.

The revolt against Austrian rule in Herzegovina and Bosnia is spreading fast. The rising seems to have been simultaneously planned and is not without organization. The position of isolated Austrian posts in Upper Herzegovina is very precarious, despite the feverish activity of the military authorities in dispatching reinforcements.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Garland introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 17th, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the Freedmen's Bank property, and Mr. Davis offered a measure for the retirement of Justice Ward Hunt. Mr. Blair presented a bill granting a pension of \$5,000 per year to Mrs. Garfield. Mr. Plumb presented a petition from citizens of Kansas favoring woman suffrage. Mr. Beck continued his criticism of the Ingalis resolution touching the Pension-Arrears law. He showed that in 1879 the Pension Commissioner had reported that frauds on the Pension Bureau had resulted from the Arrears-of-Pension law. The Sher-man Funding bill was discussed. Mr. Plumb that the redemption fund United States notes ought to be diminished, and all bonds redeemed up to the limits of \$100,000,000. He advocated currency versus bank circulation. Mr. Teller was opposed to the bill because he disliked this everlasting tinkering with the finances," and was in favor of silver coinage. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—Thomas C. Moore, Metropolis City, Ill.; Robert Huston, Braidwood, Ill.; John B. Hay, Belleville, Ill.; Warner L. Vestai, Storm Lake, Iowa; Lorenzo D. Myers, Columbus, Ohio; W:lliam S. Linge, Lafayette, Ind.; Milo Blair, Sedalia, Mo. To be Indian Agents-Cyrus P. Luse, of Illinois, White Earth Agency, Minn.; Jacob B. Mitchell, of Kansas, Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada. In the House, Mr. Armfield offered a resolution for a committee investigate internal-revenue abuses in the Sixth district of North Carolina, Mr. Belmont presented a resolution calling for the correspondence relative to efforts to secure peace between Chih, Peru and Bolivia, Mr. Harris called for similar information in regard to the Chiriqui coaling stations. Mr. Robeson called up the report of the Committee on Rules, and stated that the thirteen committees whose membership it was proposed to increase had before them nearly 90 per cent, of all the business of the House. A prolonged debate took place, after which a motion to table

A favorable report was made in the Senate. on the 18th inst., on the bill to permit the retirement of Justice Hunt. A resolution was adopted that the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the administration of the land laws and report recommendations. On his resolution against the withdrawal of silver certificates, Mr. Brown argued at great length in favor of bimetallism. The Sherman Funding bill was taken up, and Mr. Morgan insisted that the Government can in eleven years take up the continued bonds without drawing a cent from the surplus revenues. Mr. Ferry introduced a till to "ix the compensa-tion of letter carriers. In the House, Mr. Haskell announced that the Committee on Claims had 600 bills under consideration. Mr. Neal offered a resolution for printing 3,000 copies of the report of the Guiteau trial, for the use of members. In the course of a debate on rules, Mr. Horr said that one-fifth of the session had been frittered away on technical

The bill to retire from the United States Suprome Bench Justice Hunt, who has for a long time been totally incapable of discharging the duties of the position, passed the Senate, on the 19th, by a vote of 41 to 14. The President pro tem, submitted the response of the Secretary of the Interior to the resolution of inquiry as to the lapsing of the Northern Pacific land grant, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Resolutions from the Legislature of West Vir-ginia were presented, asking that producers of leaf tobacco be not required to take out a license. After prolonged debate on the 3-per-cent. Funding bill, Mr Ingalls moved to lay the measure on the table. Almost the entire day in the House was spent in discussing the report of the Committee on Rules contemplating additions to numerous standing committees, and the end of it was that the report, along with the amendments that had been of-fered, was recommitted to the same committee. A bill to appropriate \$5,000 for transporting agricultural and mineral specimens from the Atlanta exposition was passed. Monday after-noon was set apart for eulogies upon Senator Burnside. The Speaker announced that two additional volumes of the speeches of President Theirs had been contributed to the library. Mr. Bayne reported a bill for a home for in

ligent soldiers and sailors at Erie, Pa. The House of Representatives went into committee of the whole on the private calendar, on the 20th, and considered six bills. The Fortification Appropriation bill was reported and an adjournment taken to Monday, 28d-The Senate was not in session.

The Head Waiter.

Oh, no, my son, that dignified gentleman who looks down upon you with such majestic complacency, who possesses the grace of Apollo Belvidere, the proud front of Jove and the equanimity of the mummified remains of Rameses the First -that sublime personage, my son, is not an Emperor, King, Prince or President of some powerful nation, neither is he the owner of countless millions, nor the landlord of this caravansary. He is far above all thrones, dominations, prince-doms, virtues, powers. He is mightiest in the mightiest. Look at him, my son, and tremble. Behold the head waiter, and shrink into nothingness before his transcendent grandeur and—cheek.--

THE GUITEAU TRIAL

PORTT-SIXTE DAY,

Scoville resumed his argument for the de-fense, and was at once interrupted by Guiteau, who made one of his characteristic speeches, asking the court to instruct that if it appear that he was forced by the Deity to remove the President he may be acquitted on the ground of transitory mania. Sickles, McFarland and Hiscock, he said, were acquitted on the ground of transitory mania.

of transitory mania.

Scoville began with a general complaint of the alleged unvairness on the part of the prosecution, particularly of the Prosecuting Attorney. He had from the beginning prescribed who should veit the jail and who should not. who should visit the jail and who should not. He had introduced persons into the prisoner's cell under false guise, to worm out his secreta, and when the prisoner said anything which might inure to his benefit the Prosecuting Attorney has been very careful to let it become known. He complained of Corkhill's unfairness in destroying the notes of Stenographer Bailey, so that the defense could not have the benefit of them. The conduct of the prosecution in the court-room, he alleged, was not only unfair to the defense, but was often discourteous and more befitting a police court than this. Scoville then criticised severely the course of the prosecution in refusing to permit the prisoner to address the jury for a brief hour or two, simply because they feared he might disclose by his manner or speech his true mental condition. Scoville then called attention to the letter written by Guiteau to the District Attorney, and from which a portion had been clipped, as he claimed, by the prosecution, and in a spirit of unfairness

Davidge (smiling)—"Oh, just assume that one of the conspirators cut it out." Corkhill—"I suppose what you are driving at is that you want the jury to think I cut a slip

out of that letter."
Scoville—"I believe it was done by you, or by your direction, for the reason that you believed it for the interest of the prosecution."
"So do I," shouted Guiteau.

Scoville then proceeded to give the jury his views upon Judge Porter, and to instruct them as to how much weight they should attach to his utterances, and as to the best means of counteracting the influence of his oratory. Porter, he said, was prostituting his fine attainments in an effort to hang an insane man. Scoville then reviewed the prisoner's life, and he sought out Beecher's church, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the society of Christian people. His tendencies at this time were not immoral, nor had he shown any indication of that awful (with sarcasm) crime of not paying his board-bills, for which this prosecu-tion are trying to hang him."

Corknill—"Oh, no. If he is hung at all, it will be for murder—not for owing board-bills."

Guiteau called out: "I guess there ain't much chance of my being hung, anyhow."

Scoville continued, up to the hour of adjournment, his review of the life of the prisoner, explaining his acts in the light of coun-sel's (Scoville's) theory upon the case. Guiteau

occasionally commented, but never disturbed the course of the argument. Scoville spoke of the monumental assurance of the prisoner in naming himself in connec-tion with Grant, Conkling and Arthur. "I should say a pretty fine quartette," en

claimed the prisoner.

Later on, Scoville read from Guiteau's speech. when Guiteau again called out : "You better not read any more, Scoville; it goes dead

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY. Scoville resumed his address, taking up and discussing insane statistics introduced by the prosecution. Discussing the horrors of crime, as often shown in the acts of insane criminals, Scoville said there was nothing in this act to compare with some of these acts of insane criminals; "and, gentlemen of the jury," he said, "in my opinion, if there were not reasons, and powerful ones, at the back of this presention, this present never would this prosecution, this prisoner never would have been brought to trial. But I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, back of this prose-cution is an influence which I have felt, and which you may feel, gentlemen, before this trial is concluded. There are politicians who seek to hide their own shame behind the disgrace of this poor prisoner and make him a scapegoat for their crime. I did not intend gentlemen of the jury, to take up this feature of the case, but when I find the power and in-fluence of this Government used against me in denying the small pittance that I have asked for a fair and impartial trial, and the small facilities needed for a proper defense, I do not propose to keep quiet. I say that such men as Grant and Conkling and Arthur are morally and intellectually responsi ble for this crime. Mr. Conkling sha!! not escape, shall not shirk the responsibility of the state of things that led to this act, and he shall not escape the condemnation of the American people, if I can help it, for his share in this disgraceful scramble for office that led to a conflict with the chosen ruler of this great nation, and led this poor insane man to com-pass—what they would have hailed with satisaction, as would, probably, hundreds of other politicians, if it could have occurred other than through assassination—the removal of Garfield, who stood in the way of their unrighteous and disgraceful struggle for office. Neither shall Grant escape that condemnation to which he is so justly subjected, when, coming from Mexico, and coming with undue haste to throw his own name into this petty quarrel about a small office in the Republican party, he sought to foment differences that had sprung up. I am not going to see the misdeeds of these men, high in power, visited upon the head of this poor insane man if I can help it. This element to his blood is not for the or for his blood is not for the purpose of avenging Garfield or of satisfying justice. Their theory is that: If it can be shown that this was the act of a sane man, then these politicians in high places will say, 'Of course we are not responsible for the act of a sane man. To be sure, we had some differences, but then it could never have led a sane man to such an act;' but, on the contrary, gentlemen of the jury, what is the effect of your verdict if you sequit him as an insane man? Why, people will say, 'Some one is at fault;' they will say, 'We will fix the blame upon the heads and hearts of those men who waged the war upon our poor dead President until it drove this poor insane man, from reading daily in the papers what Grant says, what Conkling says, and from constantly thinking upon it, to his insane act of killing the President; and there are men in high places, the really culpable ones, who will go down to posterity with the stigma upon their names and the detestation of their countrymen fastened upon their Scoville's denunciation of Conkling

others created a profound sensation in the

New York papers, called out: "I see the New York Court of Appeals has just decided in favor of our theory on the insanity question. I thank you, Messrs. Judges."

Scoville discussed the conduct and actions of Guiteau at the time and immediately after the shooting, and contended that they were entirely in keeping with the theory of insanity his coolness, his quietly going to bed and peace-fully sleeping the night after the murder were characteristic incidents of crime such as would be expected from an insane man and insane

Scoville continued with his review of the evidence, and called attention to various incidents in Guiteau's life, arguing his insanity as evi-denced by the undoubted lack of something in his mental composition possessed by other men

FORTY-RIGHTH DAY.

Guiteau opened proceedings by thanking the

New York Court of Appeals for its timely deasion on the law of insanity. "Hitherto,"

cision on the law of insanity. "Hitherto," said the essassin, "the law has been that the burden of proof was on the defendant, but the Court of Appeals, with grand magnanimity, says that the burden of proof is on this prosecution, to prove that the man not only committed the act, but also that he was sane at the time he committed it." After the prisoner had delivered himself of this little speech, Scoville resumed his argument, reading from the evidence of several witnesses who were at the depot and saw the shooting and subsequents. the depot and raw the shooting and subsequent arrest of Guiteau, his object being to show that the prisoner was perfectly calm and cool, and in a condition of nerves and intellect at and in a condition of variance with the hy

Guiteau (with energy)—"It was a friendly allusion to President Arthur that he cut out—the mean, dirty whelp."

As Scoville continued, counsel for the prosecution frequently interrupted him, and a running fire was kept up between counsel for some time. The speaker disclaimed as his main motive the desire to shield the prisoner for the honor of the Guiteau family. His greatest desire was to save the American people and the American judiciary from the disgrace of hurrying to the gibbet an insane man.

Commenting upon, as he claims, the absence of motive on Guiteau's part, Scoville read: "You cannot find a case in history—you cannot suppose a case where a man 40 years of age, who has never committed crime, who has never for an hour associated with criminals or bad people; who, on the centrary, has always sought the society, not only of the better class of people, but of Christian people; you cannot conceive of such man's committing such a crime without motive. Nothing but the conceive of such man's committing such a crime without motive. Nothing but the theory of insanity can possibly account for such

Scoville then discussed the assumption that Guiteau might have been actuated by desire for revenge, and argued the improbability of such assumption, from the fact if any ground for ill will existed on Guiteau's part it was against Secretary Blaine, and according to the inexor-able laws of mind it would have been executed against him. There cannot possibly be shown, said Scoville, any ill-will on his part toward President Garfield.

Scoville next took up the hypothesis that the crime was committed from an overpowering desire for notoriety, and claimed history failed to point out a case where such a crime was committed purely and simply from such mo-tive, and that it was incompatible with reason and impossible for the human mind to conceive such motive as sufficient to induce any sane man to commit such crime.

PORTY-NINTE DAY.

Scoville resumed his argument, and produced diagram showing a section of the prisoner's lead. Taking up the diagram of the assassin's head, offered in evidence by Dr. Hamilton, Scoville said: "I propose to show you that Dr. Kempster lied when he told you that this diagram was a correct representation of the shape of Guiteau's head. He attempted to convince you that Guiteau had an unusually symetrical head, and I propose to show you that his

rical head, and I propose to snow you that he evidence in this respect was absolutely false." Scoville contended that Dr. Gray's tables of homicides by insane persons were prepared for this case and do not correspond with tables for the same years in Gray's official reports. In reading the account of one case of homicide Scoville said: "Had the District Attorney been there he would have said, probably, put him on trial for murder and hang him. This is a case

Guiteau shouted exultingly: "Corkhill is an authority on the devil. Dr. Gray is a man with a big mouth. That's the way I mark him."

Scoville discussed at some length the demor-alizing influence of the scaffold, and expressed the opinion that crime would be diminished by the abolition of capital punishment. He then porceeded to anticipate the argument of Judge Porter, and to point out to the jury the fallacy of the arguments which he predicted Judge Porter would advance to support the theory of

Guiteau. In conclusion he said:
"It has often been said that our jury trials are a farce, and I have in my practice frequenty heard it said that the jury system ought to be abolished, because juries make a mistake, because they are influenced by the eloquence of advocates, because they are influenced, not by justice, not by evidence, but by the last address. But, gentlemen, I thank God that there was a time when my English ancestors stood up against wrong and injustice, and wrested from a despot the right of trial by jury, and I have never yet seen the time when I would wish to see that right abolished. I feel more secure and more safe in this mode of administering justice than in any other. So ong as juries are honest it does not require that you should have read Kent or Blackstone. It requires that you should have honest hearts and clear heads, and, above all, that you should be fearless to find for the right, regardless of what may come, regardless of whether your fellow-men may approve it or not. This is what I shall expect of you, gentlemen, and I believe you will do it. I leave the case with you, gentlemen ,t hanking you for your kind attention.' As Guiteau was being taken out of the court

room he stopped to speak to Scoville, when Bailiff Tall attempted to move him along. Guiteau turned angrily, and said to Tall " Come, come," said Tall, impatiently, trying to push the prisoner.
"Let me alone!" shouted Guiteau. "Mind

your own business.

Tall having applied some "pressure" to Gui-teau, the latter, with his manacled hands, struck the officer in the breast, when he was at ence seized by the officers and turned out of he court-room.

FIFTIETH DAY. The assassin was given the fiftieth day of his trial to address the jury. He said :

"The prosecution pretend that I am a wicked man, Mr. Scoville and the rest think I am a unatic; and I presume you think I am. I ertainly was a lunatic July 2, when I fired on the President and the American people generally, and I presume you think I was. Can you imagng more insane than my going to that depot and shooting the President of the United States? You are here to say whether I was sane or insane at the moment I fired that shot. You have nothing to do with my condition be-fore or since that shot was fired. You must say by your verdict sane or insane at the moment the shot was fired. If you have any doubt of my sanity at the moment you must give me the benefit of the doubt and acquit—that is, if you have any doubt whether I fired that shot as the agent of the Deity. If I fired it on my own account I was sane ; if I fired it, supposing myself to be the agent of the Deity, I was insane, and you must acquit."

With this introduction the prisoner took up

newspaper and proceeded to read to the jury his published speech. His manner to the casual

observer seemed completely self-possessed as usual, but behind the ostentations affectation of composure was intense feeling, which was only held in control through his undoubted strength of will. His excitement was betrayed by a slight hectic spot, high upon each check, of his usually colorless face, and by the unusual deliberation with which he began and for some time continued to speak. Whether this excitement was from merely superficial effect upon his emotions, naturally incident to the occasion, or whether t proceeded from a deeper and more overpowerng influence, the true realization of his position, an almost-convicted murderer pleading for b.s life, it were difficult to divine. Whatever the original character of feeling, it finally gained the ascendency over his powers of control, and as he reached that point in his speech—"I have always served the Lord, and whether I live or siways served the Lord, and whether I live or die "—he broke down completely, stopped, tried to choke down the rising lump in his throat, but found it impossible to keep back a genuine sob. Taking out his handkerchief, he buried his face in it for a few seconds, wiped his eyes, and with a determined effort started on again. He seemed to recover his composure so quickly that some believed the whole effort was manufactured. His sister, Mrs. Scoyille, however, apparently thought of the whole effort was manufactured. His sister, Mrs. Scoville, however, apparently thought otnerwise. She was deeply affected, and wept and sobbed bitterly for some minutes. After this incident Guiteau continued to read, occasionally adding brief comments upon the text. Ar he proceeded with his reading all appearance of nervousness gradually were off, and, with

At frequent intervals he paused to emphasize some sentence or sentiment by repeating it or commenting upon it. At one time, pausing, he leaned toward the jury and, emphasizing with his head and hands, said, with an attempt at great selemnity of utterance:

"I tell you, gentlemen, just as sure as there is a God in heaven, if you harm a hair of my head this nation will go down in blood. You can put my body in the grave, but there will be a day of reckoning."

"The jury may put my body in the ground, but my soul will go marching on. The slaveholders put John Brown's body in the ground, but his soul goes marching on."

Here he chanted most weirdly one stanza of "John Brown's Body," closing with "Glory, Glory, Halielujah!"

Grangers in Council.

ILLINOIS.—The annual meeting of the Illinois State Grange was held at Mattoon, Coles county. A large number of delegates and visitors were present. The full number of delegates is 106, ninety-three of whom were present, quite a number being women. Senator Horace H. Clark delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Mattoon; the response was given by Maj. E. Miller, of Green county. Mortimer Whitehead, Past Master of the New Jersey State Grange, made an eloquent and lengthy address explaining the "Alms and Objects of the Order." The next meeting will be held in December, 1882, at Belleville.

Grange of Wisconsin convened at Milwaukee. The annual report of the Treasurer showed the The annual report of the Treasurer showed the total receipts during the year were \$4,432.93; disbursements, \$4,002.87; leaving a balance of \$430.06 in the treasury. The Secretary's report shows that 121 granges are in existence in the State, having a membership of 3,960. Four subordinate granges were organized during the year, and 393 members acquired by initiating. The following officers were elected: Master, C. F. Carr, Beloit; Steward, A. Sprague; Chaplain, L. Brainerd; Treasurer, J. Cochrane; Secretary, C. L. Huxley; Gatakesper, E. Wood; Correspondent, Mrs. C. Sherwin; Executive Committee, C. F. Carr, R. D. Forrest; Trustee, J. E. Williams; State Purchasing Agent, K. Niffin.

An Entire Family Slaughtered.

A blood-curdling tragedy was enacted near Lancaster, Gerrard county, Ky. James A. Wilmot, a farmer in good circumstances, was rendered temporarily insane by brooding over a debt of \$400 which he owed to a neighbor. His insanity assumed the homicidal type, and culminated in the wholesale slaughter of the members of his family. Getting out of bed during the night, the manisc of bed during the night, the manisc cought an ax, and with this, weapon slew his aged mother, his wife and two daughters, and wound up by hanging himself in his barn. A son, aged 20 years, escaped by outruning the manisc father. He alarmed the neighbors, who repaired to the Wilmot mansion and found the body of James A. Wilmot hanging in his barn, the dead bodies of Elizabeth Wilmot, his mother, aged 89 years; Mattie and Mary Wilmot, his daughters, aged 19 and 15 years, lying in their beds, with one awfol out years, lying in their beds, with one awful cut across the neck and blows from a new, sharp ax, found lying on the floor of the room; also the body of Elizabeth Wilmot, his wife, lying on her face on the floor, with three or gashes in her head and back, made with the evidently been dealt while the victims were

Lynch Law in Washington Territory. A telegram from Seattle, in Washington Territory, says: James Sullivan and William Howard were arrested here to-day on a charge of the murder of George R. Reynolds, a young man whom they waylaid and shot last night. The prisoners were brought before a magistrate for preliminary examination. Evidence of their guilt is most conclusive. The feeling was intense, and at the close of the examination a Committee of Safety forced its way into the court-room, and, overpowering the officers, took the prisoners. Sullivan and Howard were taken a short distance and hanged. Their bodies were left suspended, and a crowd numbering 400 then proceeded to the county jail, and, overpowering the gnards and breaking down the doors of a cell, took out Benjamin Payne, who was confined for the murder of Police-Officer Sears. He was taken to the place

where the bodies of Sullivan and Howard were suspended, and hanged.

The bodies were left hanging seme time, and then given over to the Coroner. The Committee of Safety continues its organization, and have issued a notice that persons guilty of highway robbery in the city will, if arrested, receive the penalty of death in a summary

"Know thyself" may be an excellent sort of proverb, but some people wouldn't know very much if they obeyed it implicitly.—Lampton.

THE MARKETS.		
NEW YORK.		
BEEVES\$8	20 (2)	11.50
Hogs	12 (4)	1234
FLOUR-Superfine	15 66	12% 4 70
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring 1	38 (6)	1 40
Cons—Ungraded OATS—Mixed Western	68 66	72
OATS -Mixed Western	47 6	51
LAND	1146	1136
LARDCHICAGO,		44,79
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers 5 Cows and Heifers 3 Medium to Fair 5	75 @	6 40
Medium to Fair 5	00 66	25 100%
Hoos 4	75 @	7 10
Good to Choice Spring Fr. 6	00 Ga	7 25
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring 1	30 66	1 32
Hoos	17 @	1 18
OATS-No. 2.	43 (2)	44
Rvz-No. 2	95	96
BULLEY-No. 2	06 @	1 07
Eogs-Fresh	17 @	18
PORK-Mess	50 @1	7 76
MILWAUKEE.	11 @	11%
WHEAT-No. 2 1	38 @	1 39
CORN-No. 2	61 @	62
Rys-No. 1	94 @	95
BARLEY-No. 2.	94 @	93
LARD	25 Ge 1	1136
No. 3 Spring. 1 Cons.—No. 2. OATS.—No. 2. RYE.—No. 2 BABLEY.—No. 2. BUITEB.—Choice Creamery. EGGS.—Fresh. PORK.—Mess. 17 LARD. MILWAUKEE. WHEAT.—No. 2. CATS.—No. 2. RYE.—No. 1 BARLEY.—No. 2. RYE.—No. 1 BARLEY.—No. 2 PORK.—Mess. 17 LAED. ST. LOUIS. WHEAT.—No. 2 Red. 1 CORS.—Mixed. 1 CORS.—Mixed. 1 CORS.—No. 2. RYE.—No. 2 RYE.—No. 3 RYE.—No. 2 RYE.—No. 3 CORS.—Mixed. 1		****
CORE Mixed	42 @	1 43
OATS-No. 2.	45 00	46
Bye	96 @	97
Land.	11 W/m	111%
OATS—No. 2. BYE. P-BK—Mess. 17 LAND. CINCINNATL	2109101	
Conw	65 0	4 74
CORN	47 (0)	66 48 1 96
Rye	05 @	1 96
LARD	11 6	111%
TOLEDO,	-	200
Corn.	39 A	1 40
OATS	46 (6	47
From Chair	**	
WHEAT—No. 1 White	37 (8	1 38
Conx-Mixed	65 @	66
BARLEY (per centel)	46 68	9 20
Ponk-Moss17	75 61	8 00
OATS		
Conn-No. 2 Hed 1	63 63	65
OATS	46 0	48
CATTLE BOST LIBERTY, PA.	25 @	4 80